



A SERIES OF

**FINANCIAL FACTS**

REGARDING

**THE MOWAT GOVERNMENT.**

*Proving the Mail's statement to be true that "The Ontario Government's management of the Finances has been thrifty, judicious and clean."*

**Financial Fact as to Interest—**

Interest on capital held and debts due by the Dominion to Ontario	\$300,000
Interest on cash investments.....	79,896
	\$379,896

The latter item represents four per cent on a capital investment of \$1,400,000. If there is no surplus, how could this interest be obtained?

Ontario received interest in 1893 of .....	\$379,896
Ontario paid out interest in 1893 of .....	84,000
Balance in favour of Treasurer of .....	\$295,896

The Dominion paid in interest on public debt alone, for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1892, \$9,763,978.

Quebec paid, in 1893, in interest and charges on her public debt, \$1,445,031.

**Financial Fact as to License Receipts—**

Received from liquor licenses in 1872 .....	\$75,355
"      "      1893 .....	297,644

While the license fees have increased \$219,162 over 1872, the licenses have been reduced from 6,185 in 1874-5 to 3,369 in 1892-3.

### Financial Fact as to License Revenue—

The Government gave back to the Municipalities from revenue from liquor licenses, 1882-3 to 1892-3, 11 years, \$2,760,100.

Quebec does not return to the Municipalities a dollar of its license fees, which are more than twice as much as those received in Ontario.

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### Financial Fact as to Revenue vs. Direct Taxation—

Ontario has no direct taxation. It has taken from the forests, in timber dues and bonuses, during the 21 years, to supply funds for expenses of Government, \$15,790,000, or 35 cents per head of population per annum.

The Dominion levies annually in taxes over \$30,000,000.

Ontario's share being fully one-half, or \$15,000,000.

The Dominion taxes in 20 years have amounted to .....	\$590,000,000
In addition to borrowing .....	173,000,000
Or a total of .....	

The Dominion thus levies \$6.33 per head per annum in taxes, as against Ontario's 35 cents per head received from timber dues.

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### Financial Fact as to Provincial and Dominion Debts—

Quebec's net debt, 1891.....\$15,564,000 or \$10 43 per head.

Nova Scotia's " 1,359,000 " 3 00 "

New Brunswick's " 1,894,000 " 5 89 "

Manitoba's " 698,000 " 4 43 "

British Columbia's " 620,000 " 6 58 "

P. E. Island's " 185,000 " 1 70 "

Dominion debt, net, 30th June, 1892, \$241,131,434.

### Ontario has no debt, but a substantial surplus.

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### Financial Fact as to Expenditure, Ontario vs. Dominion—

Increase in Ontario's expenditure, between 1873 and 1893, only \$911,536, or 37 per cent.

Increase in Dominion's Expenditure, between 1872 and 1892, \$19,176,426, or 109 per cent.

The expenditure under the first and last years of the Sandfield Macdonald Government increased 53 per cent.

Whereas the expenditure under the first and the last years of the Mowat Government increased only 38 per cent.

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### Financial Fact as to Cost of Administration of Education Department—

During Sandfield Macdonald's time the cost of administering the Education Department was 5 per cent. of the average expenditure; during the last 22 years the cost of administration was only 3 per cent.

During the last year of Dr. Ryerson's administration the cost of administering the Education Department was \$19,315; the year before Mr. Ross took charge of the Department the cost was \$20,309; the cost in 1893 was \$19,890.

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### Financial Fact as to Government Officials—

The entire loss to the Treasury from the dishonesty of its officers in 22 years was less than \$25,000. In the same time the defalcation of municipal officers, according to a return brought down last session, amounted to \$273,754.61. The actual loss is not fully stated, but appears to be large.

### The "Mail" on the Financial Administration of the Province.

On April 11th, 1890, the *Mail* said editorially :—“The Government can also make out a good case for itself in regard to its administration of the finances. After dealing liberally by the municipalities and exhibiting a creditable enterprise in building railways and erecting public institutions, Mr. Mowat is able to show a comfortable surplus. Instead of having a surplus of five or six millions in the treasury, Quebec has a debt of thirty millions, and, in spite of the direct taxes imposed on commercial corporations and of other revenue-raising devices, a fresh loan is inevitable. It must also be admitted that Mr. Mowat has passed many progressive measures affecting the general interests of the community, and that, on the whole, his management has been clean and free from scandal. These are powerful reasons for giving him a new term.

In an editorial on Feb. 13, 1890, it also said :—“ . . . The Ontario Government's management of the finances has been *thrifty, judicious and clean.*”

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### The Montreal "Gazette."

The Montreal *Gazette*, the ablest Conservative journal in Canada, says :—“On the whole we are spending two and a half millions annually more than Ontario, and how long we should continue to maintain this ratio is a problem well worthy the serious attention of those who take an interest in our public affairs. It follows, of course, that Quebec collects a larger revenue than the sister province. Ontario depends for her income principally upon three sources, the Dominion subsidy, the license tax and the revenue from crown lands ; while Quebec, over and above these, has been compelled to levy tribute upon commercial corporations, and to impose a tax upon all trades and professions.”

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### The Montreal "Witness."

Montreal *Witness* (Independent), Dec. 27th, 1893 :—“Sir Oliver Mowat has given the Province of Ontario twenty-one years of administration so honest and economical, so capable and so free even from ill report, that his political foes have been constrained to praise both him and his administration. If the Ontario exchequer is to-day that of a wealthy Province, when all other Provinces are plunging deeper and deeper into public debt, it is owing to the just and economical government of Sir Oliver Mowat.”

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### The "Montreal Insurance Chronicle."

The *Montreal Insurance and Finance Chronicle*, April 15th, 1894.—“The annual statement of the Treasurer of Ontario, even if the criticisms of the opponents of the Government are correct, is one to make the people of this Province acutely envious. . . . Apart from all political considerations, it is generally admitted that whatever other sins may be laid to the charge of the veteran, Sir Oliver Mowat, he cannot be accused of extravagance.”

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### Rev. Principal Grant.

As we think of the saturnalia that must have existed for a long time before such a state of public morals could become possible in the Dominion, we are forced to ask what might have happened to the richest Province in the Dominion if any easy-going politician had had charge of its strong box. What plunder there was for a gang ! We have timber limits worth tens of millions ; we could stand a debt of twenty or thirty millions as easily as Quebec. A politician of easy virtue would have lavished these millions on heelers and hangers-on, who, in return, would be enthusiastically voting him a god. Does not this thought throw some light on what we have escaped, and what we owe to the man who has been in charge of our strong box for twenty-two years. Assuredly, the revelations have had that effect upon me. Our money is still ours, and our honor is safe. Thank God for it, and also let us keep our powder dry—that is, keep a good servant at his post. A man who will not read this lesson will not read anything. In one word, Ontario cannot afford to dismiss Sir Oliver Mowat.”

## ASSETS OF THE PROVINCE.

## 1.—DIRECT INVESTMENTS:—

Drainage, 5 per cent. debentures invested 31st Dec., 1893.	\$234,664 64
Tile, 5 per cent. debentures invested 31st Dec., 1893....	104,531 86
Drainage Works—Municipal amounts.....	156,554 79
Other debentures, etc .....	4,821 00
	<u><u>\$500,572 2</u></u>

2.—CAPITAL HELD AND DEBTS DUE BY THE DOMINION TO  
ONTARIO, BEARING INTEREST:—

U. C. Grammar School Fund (2 Vict., Cap. 10) .....	\$ 312,769 04
U. C. Building Fund (18 Sect., Act 1854).....	1,472,391 41
Land Improvement Fund (see Award).....	124,685 18
The Capital under Act 1884.....	\$2,848,289 52
Less estimated balance due the Dominion... 1,544,000 00	<u><u>1,304,289 52</u></u>

3,214,135 15

## COMMON SCHOOL FUND:—

Collections by late Province of Canada held by the Dominion under the award of 3rd Sept., 1870.....	1,520,950 24
Collections by Ontario, paid over to the Dominion in 1889 and 1890, after deducting Land Improvement Fund and 6 per cent. for collections .....	936,729 10
	<u><u>2,457,679 34</u></u>
Ontario's share according to population, 1891.....	<u><u>1,441,882 90</u></u>

4,656,018 0

## 3.—BANK BALANCES:—

Special Accounts .....	925,000 00
Current Accounts..	75,016 68
	<u><u>1,000,016 68</u></u>
	<u><u>6 156 607 02</u></u>

## LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE AT PRESENT PAYABLE.

1.—BALANCE DUE TO MUNICIPALITIES <i>re</i> SURPLUS DISTRIBUTION.	\$1,291 3
2.—LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND:—Balance due to Municipalities	6,590 8
3.—QUEBEC'S SHARE OF COLLECTIONS BY ONTARIO ON ACCOUNT OF COMMON SCHOOL LANDS IN 1890-91-92-93:—	
Collections on lands sold between 1853 and 1861, less cost of management .....	31,312 68
Less one quarter for Land Improvement Fund .....	7,828 17
	<u><u>23,484 51</u></u>
Collections on lands sold since 6th March, 1861, less 6 per cent .....	8,560 90
	<u><u>32,045 41</u></u>
Quebec's proportion according to population, 1891 .....	<u><u>13,244 8</u></u>
Total .....	<u><u>321,126 5</u></u>
<b>Surplus of Assets after deducting Liabilities presently payable...</b>	<b><u><u>6,135,480 8</u></u></b>

## Other Assets.

NOTE.—Among other tangible aspects of the Province are: (1) the valuable public buildings erected and owned by the Province; (2) the site of the old Parliament buildings, valued at \$500,000, and the parcel of 21 acres, part of the Queen street asylum farm, valued at \$150,000; (3) unpaid purchase moneys on sales of Crown lands to the amount of \$800,000; (4) the standing timber on a vast extent of territory; (5) unsold Crown lands, including our mineral lands; (6) a yearly subsidy of \$1,196,000, guaranteed to us in perpetuity under the B. N. A. Act, and a further amount of \$142,000 a year, guaranteed to us for all time, under the Dominion Act of 1884.

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